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Justice Assistance News

Herrington Confirmed Assistant Attorney General

The U.S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of Lois Haight Herrington to the post of Assistant Attorney General. President Ronald Reagan nominated her for the position on April 26.

Mrs. Herrington is currently the acting director of the Office of Justice As-

first time at the level of an Assistant Attorney General, the Administration seeks to emphasize the importance of improvements in these areas.

"I see my role as providing coordination and policy guidance to the Department's research and assistance programs for state and local justice agencies," Mrs. Herrington said. "In addition, I intend to articulate the major issues of concern to the state and local governments within the senior policy levels of the Department of Justice."

Noting a special interest in victim assistance issues as a result of her earlier role in heading the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, Mrs. Herrington observed that Attorney General William French Smith "wants me to take a very active role within the Department in developing victim assistance strategies for the Department and other Federal agencies—both in terms of our own Federal employees and as an advocate for improved victim and witness assistance programs across the nation." ■



Lois Haight Herrington

sistance, Research, and Statistics and previously served as chairman of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime.

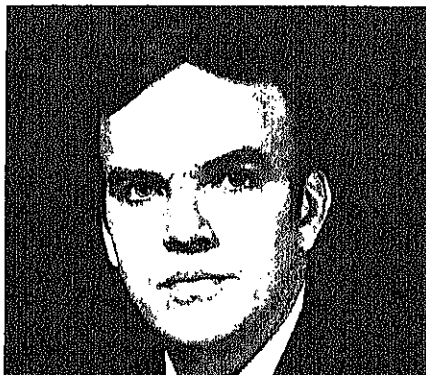
As Assistant Attorney General, Mrs.

Regnery Confirmed By Senate

The Senate has confirmed Alfred S. Regnery as administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Mr. Regnery, a former Wisconsin attorney, succeeds Charles A. Lauer, who has returned to his former position as general counsel of the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics.

Following the Senate's action in May, Mr. Regnery said, "There are a number of major issues confronting



Herrington Nominated As
Assistant Attorney General 1

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

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Citizens Become The Eyes
And Ears Of The Police

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The following article is by Ordway P. Burden, president and founder of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation, chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council, and a member of the National Crime Prevention Council and the Bureau of Justice Statistics Advisory Board.

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Sometimes our eyes tend to glaze over when some old codger begins to pontificate about the good old days. Those of us who have been around for a few years remember that those days weren't all that great. But they did have one thing to recommend them—there was a spirit of neighborliness and concern for those around us that has been lost, at least to some degree, in today's society.

Much of that spirit may have been plain nosiness, but there was an element of caring in it, too. And it appears that some of that spirit is making a comeback today under the prod of increasing crime.

Hundreds of communities across the country have organized groups of neighbors to watch for suspicious activity and to keep an eye on each other's property. The best known are the Neighborhood Watch groups formed under the auspices of the National Sheriffs' Association. Some 20,000 of them are organized in all 50 states, but even that impressive number may be just the tip of the iceberg, since many cities and small towns have organized along similar lines through their local police departments.

Some crime-watching groups are fairly elaborate, with regular patrols of neighborhoods by unarmed civilians, some of whom carry CB radios and whistles to alert each other and the police to suspicious circumstances or persons. Others are little more than a network of neighborhood residents who agree to keep a watchful eye from within their homes.

While there is no way of measuring their effectiveness, many police departments believe they are a plus in the fight against crime, if only because they give police extra sets of eyes and ears. In Paterson, New Jersey, for example, the police estimate that there is 45 percent less crime in blocks that have crime-watchers than on nearby blocks that don't.

In New York City, 65,000 residents are registered with the police as block-watchers. They are given a short course by precinct officers on what to look for and how to give useful descriptions to the police. Another group of some 50,000 volunteers operates regular security patrols in 135 New York neighborhoods. The civilians are, of course, unarmed and have instructions not to play hero, but rather to phone the police immediately when they see something amiss. Some patrols are equipped with CB radios and base stations; others have to find a phone booth to make a report to the police.

The New York City Police Department has encouraged citizen participation in the fight against crime and every precinct now boasts a Precinct Community Council that enlists volunteers for its crime-watch programs, coordinates their activities, and provides a forum for police-community relations.



States are free to transfer prison inmates to prisons in other states even if the transfer cuts a prisoner's ties with his family, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled.

In a 6-to-3 vote, the Court overturned a federal appeals court ruling and held that prison officials in Hawaii did not violate an inmate's constitutional right to due process by transferring him to a prison in California.

Writing for the majority, Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun said, "Even when, as here, the transfer involves long distances and an ocean crossing, the confinement remains within constitutional limits."

Argues Due Process

The inmate, Delbert Wainekona, had argued that in accordance with a ruling by the Court three years ago that prohibited an inmate's transfer to a mental hospital without due process, he was constitutionally entitled to various procedural protections before being transferred to Folsom State Prison in California.

The Court rejected that argument, concluding instead that the case was governed by earlier Supreme Court decisions holding that the Constitution is not implicated by transfer among prisons within a single state. The difference between intrastate and interstate prison transfers, the Court said "is a matter of degree, not of kind," while confinement in a mental hospital is qualitatively different than an ordinary prison sentence. ■

The White House, as part of its national campaign to combat drug abuse, has mailed a million copies of a drug awareness comic book to elementary schools across the nation.

The comic books feature "The New Teen Titans," a group of comic book character "superheroes" who use their special powers to fight evil—in this case, drug pushers.

The superheroes battle gangs of drug dealers who are selling to children, often with fatal consequences for the young users. The children in the story eventually realize the misery drugs create for their families, friends, and themselves and decide they will no longer have anything to do with something that is so bad for them.

"Because the characters are youths who possess remarkable abilities, they inspire the young readers of their adventures and act as role models," said Jenette Kahn, president and publisher of DC Comics.

Other Projects Planned

The Keebler Company and DC Comics sponsored the comic book project for use by fourth grade children, according to Dr. Carlton F. Turner, director of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office. A similar project aimed at fifth and sixth graders and a drug awareness coloring book also are being developed, he said.

First Lady Nancy Reagan wrote a letter to the students that is included in each comic book. In it, she explains that she is helping the President in the battle against drug abuse and asks the children to help win the battle. Each of the children also receives a White House "Certificate of Heroism" bearing the first lady's signature. A classroom poster and teacher's study guide are included in the package. Mrs. Reagan also sent a letter to the principals of each school asking them to support the program.

In announcing this new phase of its campaign, the White House released findings from a readership poll of fourth through twelfth grade school children conducted by "The Weekly Reader," a magazine for children that is distributed through the schools.

to try drugs and alcohol as early as the fourth grade, according to Dr. Terry Borton, editor-in-chief of the magazine.

Early Education Needed

"The poll makes clear the case for early education in drug abuse awareness," said Dr. Turner.

Some 25 percent of the 500,000 children responding to the poll said that children in their age-group feel "some" to "a lot" of peer pressure to try beer, wine, liquor, or marijuana, the survey said. By the time children reached the seventh grade, 60 percent said they feel pressure to try alcohol and 50 percent feel pressure to try marijuana.

The motivation for trying drugs and liquor in the lower grades appeared to be a desire to "feel older," according to the survey. Children in the middle grades said they tried drugs "to fit in with other kids," while those in grades nine through 12 said they tried drugs "to have a good time."

Dr. Borton stressed that "students are reporting on what they believe to be happening generally and not on their own behavior. Other studies have shown that actual use of these drugs is not high, even among high school seniors. But the fact that young students think drug use is so common is in itself cause for concern, since our survey also shows that many kids use drugs to 'fit in.' " ■

ASPA Seeks Nominations

The American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration is accepting nominations of persons who have made outstanding national contributions to the improvement of criminal justice administration.

Four areas of contributions are eligible: development of a new theory, new syntheses of existing theories, leadership in implementation of a major improvement, or lifetime continuing professional contribution. The 1984 awards will be based on accomplishments in 1982.

Forms and instructions are available from Louis A. Mayo, chairman, ASPA/SCJA Awards Committee, P.O. Box 4281, Jefferson Manor Station,



We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

An Overview: Aid For Victims/Witnesses

In recognition of the growing concern over the needs of victims and witnesses, the May 1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin was devoted to the issue of victim and witness assistance. The bulletin contains an overview of victim/witness legislative programs and discusses the impact such programs may have on criminal justice operations.

The following is extracted from the part of the bulletin that describes the scope of current federal and state legislation. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, c/o NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850, telephone 301/251-5595.

In recent years, both federal and state governments have been active in responding to victim and witness needs. Legislatures in 38 states have enacted measures to compensate victims of crime. Others have enacted specific authority for courts to order criminal offenders to make restitution to their victims. States also have enacted

"bill of rights" for crime victims and witnesses. At the national level, the President in 1982 appointed a Task Force on Victims of Crime, and the Congress enacted the Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.

Following is an overview of new legislative programs that respond to the needs of victims and witnesses. It describes those programs that provide financial assistance to victims and witnesses as well as programs that recognize the rights of victims and witnesses and seek to protect them and help them understand the criminal justice process and their role in it.

Overview of Legislation

The majority of the states have enacted legislation providing some form of financial assistance for crime victims who suffer economic loss—medical bills, loss of income or earning capacity or lost money or property. These legislative reforms have included principally crime victim compensation programs which establish state funds to compensate crime victims in specified circumstances, and restitution programs under which offenders are required to reimburse their victims. A few states have enacted legislation giving victims access to revenue realized by offenders because of publicity about their crimes. Other states have enacted a variety of legislative initiatives aimed at reducing the financial burden of court appearances by victims and witnesses. The following sections briefly describe these legislative reforms.

(continued on next page)





Some states require that victims be informed of the status of court proceedings.

Victim compensation programs. At least 38 states have enacted legislation providing for compensation of victims of violent crimes under specified circumstances. Payments are made from state-administered funds upon application by eligible claimants. Payment does not depend upon the arrest and conviction of the offender and there is no need for the claimant to secure a civil judgment.

Coverage generally extends to both victims and dependents of victims, and the laws generally define both terms broadly. Most of the statutes condition eligibility on the victim's having reported the crime to the police and some also require that the victim have cooperated in the investigation and prosecution of the case. Commonly, the laws require the claimant to show financial hardship.

Compensation generally is provided for unreimbursed medical expenses, funeral expenses, loss of earnings, and support of dependents of deceased victims. Property loss generally is not reimbursed. A few states provide compensation for such additional expenses as psychiatric services, occupational training and required household services. Most of the laws set a ceiling on the amount of recovery by an individual claimant, in a few states up to \$50,000, but more commonly in the range of \$10,000 to \$15,000.

A majority of the victim compensation programs are financed from general revenue funds, although some are financed in whole or in part from offender assessments. Some states have created new agencies to administer the programs, while others have incorporated the programs in

convicted. As a condition of probation or in addition to incarceration, the offender is ordered to compensate the victim for injury or loss caused by the offense.

Although judicial authority to order restitution has long been explicitly established by legislation in many states and is generally thought to be inherent in the sentencing power of criminal courts, it has been sparsely utilized as a sanction until recently. In the past few years, however, pressure from victims' rights groups and other factors have caused a marked increase in the utilization of court-ordered restitution. In the states without victim compensation programs, restitution may be the only practicable means by which a victim can obtain any financial assistance and, in virtually every state, it is the only means of recovering for property loss or damage without going to court and obtaining a civil judgment (since victim compensation laws do not cover property loss).

Most state laws authorizing restitution permit the court to impose restitution or not in its discretion. A few laws make restitution mandatory in certain cases, and others require the court to consider restitution as a condition to probation and in some cases to state the reasons for not ordering restitution.

A significant problem with the increased use of restitution is the additional expense to court systems, particularly the cost of administrative follow-up to insure that restitution orders are not ignored by offenders. A few states (including Wisconsin and Maryland) impose a surcharge on convicted offenders to support court administration of the restitution program.

Lien on offender profits. A number of states (including Georgia, Illinois, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee) have enacted legislation granting victims access to income generated by offenders as a result of publicity about their crimes. The legislation generally provides that any profits made by an offender through books, articles, movies or other publications exploiting the criminal offense shall be paid into an escrow fund to cover successful civil judgments by victims are given periodic notice of the existence of the fund. Commonly, if no victim civil action is filed within a specified period, the funds are paid into the state's victim compensation fund.

Return of seized property. At least one state (Kansas) has enacted legislation to expedite the return to victims of recovered property. Commonly such property is retained as evidence until the prosecution of the case is concluded—a period of months in many cases. The Kansas law provides that the seized property may be photographed and then returned to the victim/owner. The photograph, with a description of the property endorsed on it, is authenticated under oath by the investigating police officer and is subsequently admissible in evidence.

Increased witness fees. In most states, witness fees are so low as to be little more than symbolic—commonly \$5 to \$10 a day and in some states as low as 50 cents a day. These modest fees do not begin to compensate witnesses for the financial burden involved in being a witness in a criminal case, particularly if the case is lengthy and involves

similar legislative proposals pending. The California proposal would increase witness fees to \$35 per day, and the New York proposal would set the fee at the prevailing minimum wage and would include parking expenses.

Employer obligations to victims and witnesses. Other states (including Hawaii, Illinois, New York, and Wisconsin) have enacted or are considering legislation to protect the jobs of victims and witnesses while they are participating in criminal proceedings. The Hawaii proposal would prohibit an employer from dismissing or penalizing an employee absent from work in response to a subpoena in a criminal case and would require the employer to compensate the employee for time lost in court appearances. The Wisconsin statute protects the employee's job but does not require the employer to pay for time lost in court appearances unless the crime is work-related. The Illinois law specifically states that it does not require the employer to pay for lost time.

Recognizing Victims' Rights

In addition to providing financial assistance to victims and witnesses, most states have enacted bills that seek to assist such persons in their dealings with the criminal justice system. These reforms include victim and witness notification, protection of witnesses from intimidation, facilitating the participation and impact of victims in criminal proceedings, and increased use of depositions in lieu of court appearances.

Most states have enacted one or more of these reforms and several (including California, Wisconsin, Washington, Oklahoma, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Maryland) have enacted or are considering comprehensive legislation establishing a "bill of rights" for crime victims and witnesses. These omnibus measures commonly include all or most of the rights and protections discussed in this section.



Victim notification. This legislation is aimed at keeping the victim informed of the status of court proceedings against the offender. In some states the notice requirement applies to all major activities or decisions in the case; in others it applies only to specified events such as plea negotiations, sentencing, or parole decisions. The New York proposal would require the police officer or prosecuting attorney to provide the victim with a victim notice form on which he may indicate which events and decisions he wishes to receive notice of. The California law provides that victims must receive notice of an offender's sentencing hearing and, upon request, may receive 30 days' notice of the offender's parole hearing. Ohio and Iowa have proposals pending that would require the prosecutor to notify a victim of his intention to recommend a plea bargain. Connecticut law provides for notices to victims of sentencing hearings in major felony cases.

Victim participation in criminal proceedings. Some states have enacted laws that go a step further than victim notification by ensuring that the victim may participate in specified decisions affecting the disposition of the case. Most of this legislation pertains to sentencing. It allows, or in some states requires, the court to consider the extent of the injury to the victim in imposing sentence. Some states (California, for example) permit the victim to make an oral presentation in court; in other states the presentence report is required to include a "victim impact statement" prepared by the victim or a probation officer. Indiana law permits the victim to offer his views on any recommended plea bargain. California permits victims to appear personally or by counsel at parole hearings and requires the parole board to consider the victim's statement in reaching a parole decision. South Carolina requires the victim's recommendations to be considered before an offender is admitted to a pretrial intervention program.

Protection of victims and witnesses from intimidation. Intimidation of victims and witnesses to prevent or discourage them from cooperating in the prosecution of criminal cases has long been a widespread problem. In 1980, the American Bar Association recommended a model statute to help prevent such intimidation. The model has provided the basis for anti-intimidation legislation in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and California and at the federal level.

This legislation makes it a crime to attempt maliciously to prevent or discourage a witness from cooperating in a criminal prosecution. It also expressly authorizes criminal courts to issue protective orders forbidding defendants or other parties from communicating with or coming near witnesses and, in extreme cases, authorizes courts to order law enforcement agencies to protect threatened witnesses.

Counsel for victims. Victims and witnesses are not officially parties to criminal cases and thus have no right to be represented by counsel even if their conduct is drawn into question during the proceedings. To alleviate this situation, California has enacted and New York is considering legislation to allow the victim to retain counsel (at his expense) if his conduct is allowed to be imputed in



The majority of the states have enacted legislation providing some form of financial assistance for crime victims who suffer economic loss—medical bills, loss of income or earning capacity or lost money or property.

stage of a prosecution where evidence is offered concerning the victim's sexual conduct or where any other improper, culpable, or illegal conduct by the victim is alleged. Under both laws, the victim's counsel would be permitted to appear and offer legal arguments but would not be allowed to call or cross-examine witnesses.

Use of depositions. At least four states (Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, and New York) have recently enacted legislation to encourage the use of depositions in lieu of courtroom appearances for certain victims and witnesses. The Florida law applies to children who have been sexually abused or battered. Other laws apply to mentally disturbed or seriously injured witnesses. In some cases, the deposition may be videotaped. The purpose of the laws is to spare unstable or traumatized victims or witnesses the emotional strain of a public courtroom appearance. The deposition is sworn and is subject to cross-examination.

Ombudsman for victims. As noted above, numerous states have provided financial assistance and other forms of protection and assistance to victims and witnesses, and other states have sought to help victims understand and participate in criminal proceedings by providing notice of the status of proceedings and allowing them to participate in certain actions such as plea bargaining and sentencing. Oklahoma has gone a step further by providing for the appointment of victim/witness advocates to advise victims and witnesses of their rights in relation to the criminal justice process and to coordinate the operation of existing victim and witness programs. The Oklahoma law allows each district attorney to appoint a victim/witness coordinator to oversee implementation of the Oklahoma Victims' Bill of Rights. These rights include notification,

advising them of their rights and available services and keeping them informed of the status of their cases.

Special-Victim Legislation

In addition to enacting legislation aimed at victims and witnesses as a class, many states have recently enacted some form of legislation to protect or benefit certain classes of individuals felt to be especially vulnerable to crime. These "special victims" include the elderly, spouses, children, victims of sexual assaults, the handicapped, or even police. Legislation to aid these special victims has taken numerous forms, such as creating new crimes (child abuse or abuse of the elderly), instituting special procedures (protective orders for domestic violence situations), or setting up programs to meet the needs of special victims (such as rape victims or child abuse victims).

Some of the more common types of "special victim" legislation include the following:

The elderly. The elderly are more vulnerable to crime and generally less able to recover from injuries or recoup financial losses. State legislatures have sought to assist elderly victims by establishing victim assistance programs to respond to the particular needs of the elderly. They have also sought to protect elderly persons against criminal conduct by stiffening criminal laws and procedures relating to crimes against the elderly. For example, a few states (including Nevada, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin) have enacted laws that require or permit the imposition of an additional penalty for up to five years for an offense against an elderly person. Other states (California and New York) have prohibited plea bargaining for offenders charged with crimes against the elderly. Still other states have created a new criminal offense—to abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly. Nevada and Vermont go even further by subjecting to criminal fines any persons who have knowledge of abuse or neglect of the elderly by others and fail to report it to authorities.

Domestic violence. State legislatures have sought to deal with the pervasive problem of domestic violence in a variety of ways, including principally authorizing the issuance of protective orders, funding programs to provide domestic violence services, and requiring better recordkeeping about the incidence of domestic violence.

Numerous states (including Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) have laws that explicitly authorize courts to issue protective orders in domestic violence cases to prevent further incidents. Most of the statutes allow any family or household member to petition for a protective order and commonly the order not only enjoins violent conduct but may also prohibit one party from coming near the other or award exclusive possession of a family residence to one party. Violation of a protective injunction can result in punishment as a contempt of court and in several states (including North Carolina and Minnesota) can result in immediate arrest on a misdemeanor charge.

Several states (including Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Washington) have enacted legislation to require more complete recordkeeping of domestic violence cases. Although domestic violence is known to be a serious problem, the extent of the problem has not been very well documented. The new laws require law enforcement agencies to maintain written records of all incidents of domestic violence encountered or reported to them. In some states (New York and Washington) the courts are given responsibility for collecting data on the incidence of domestic violence.

Sexual assault. A number of state legislatures have enacted measures providing increased services and assistance for victims of sexual assault. New Mexico has enacted a law which requires the development of a statewide comprehensive plan to deal with the prosecution of sexual crimes and the treatment of victims. The legislation provides for free medical and psychological treatment for victims of sexual assaults. A victim need not pursue criminal prosecution of a suspect in order to qualify for treatment and the law covers all treatment needed, not just the initial examination. Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, and Oklahoma also have enacted legislation to provide medical services for victims of sex crimes, although these laws are aimed more at assisting law enforcement agencies in gathering evidence for prosecution than at providing treatment for victims.

California and Pennsylvania have enacted legislation providing that communications between the victim of a sexual assault and a counselor are privileged and may not be disclosed or admitted as evidence in court. The privilege covers information concerning the victim's prior sexual experiences and personal beliefs and feelings, but does not cover information about the alleged offense.

Federal Actions

On October 12, 1982, Congress enacted the Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act, an omnibus measure to protect and assist victims and witnesses of federal offenses. The legislation expressly states that the federal government should exercise a leadership role in the victim/witness movement, and one of the stated purposes of the law is to provide a model for legislation for state and local governments.

The federal law: (1) provides for inclusion of a victim impact statement in presentence reports; (2) makes it a felony offense to threaten, intimidate or otherwise tamper with a victim, witness or informant; (3) makes it a felony offense to retaliate against a victim, witness or informant for giving information about an offense or testifying in a criminal proceeding; (4) imposes a mandatory condition on the release of defendants prior to trial or pending sentencing or appeal that the defendant refrain from committing victim harassment offenses; (5) authorizes federal courts to issue protective orders to prevent harassment of victims or witnesses; and (6) provides explicit authority for federal trial courts to order offenders to make restitution to victims and requires courts to state on the record the reasons for any order requiring restitution.

final report setting out comprehensive and detailed recommendations for action at the federal, state, local, and private levels to assist victims of crime and witnesses.

The recommendations are far-ranging, including proposed actions by state and federal legislatures, criminal justice agencies, and other agencies and groups such as hospitals, schools, bar associations, mental health facilities, the ministry, and the private sector. The majority of the recommendations deal specifically with the recognition of the rights of victims and witnesses and the establishment and funding of the types of assistance and services discussed above. Additional recommendations address issues which are of primary concern to victims since they relate to the victim's perception of the functioning of the criminal justice system.

For example, the task force recommends the abolition of the controversial "exclusionary rule," which now operates to render relevant evidence inadmissible in criminal trials if it was gathered as a result of improper police conduct. Other recommendations would toughen bail laws, in part by allowing courts to deny bail to persons considered dangerous to the community. The task force also recommends the enactment of legislation to abolish parole and limit judicial discretion in sentencing, with the result that offenders would serve the full sentence imposed for their crimes reduced only by good time credits actually earned.

The recommendations of the task force are the most complete yet issued on the subject of victim and witness assistance. Since they bear the authority and prestige of the President, they should add significant impetus to the victim/witness movement.





Publications



Private Funding for Police Training, published by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. The cost is \$2.00. To order, write: The Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56 St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Juvenile Justice: Myths and Realities, edited by Susan Farkas, and published by the Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc. The cost is \$7.50 and the order number is ISBN 0-937846-96-1. To order, write: The Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc., 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A Guide to Microcomputers for Criminal Justice, published by SEARCH Group, Inc., the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics.

The cost is \$7.50 plus postage and handling. To order, write: SEARCH Group, Inc., 925 Secret River Drive, Suite H, Sacramento, Calif. 95831.

Gerontology and the Law: A Selected Bibliography, by John Hasko and Nancy Young, of the University of Southern California, and Alan Hollock, director of the Law Library at Villanova University. The cost is \$9.00. To order, write: Business Manager, Southern California Law Review, USC Law Center, Los Angeles, Calif. 90089-0071.

Attitudes and Perceptions of Family Violence Professionals and Protective Parenting: The Art of Teaching Children about Sexual Abuse, both published by the Minnesota Criminal Justice Program. For free copies, write: Minnesota Criminal Justice Program,

Office of Local Government, 100 Hanover Bldg., 480 Cedar, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Report to House of Delegates, published by the American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section Task Force on Crime. The cost is \$8.50. To order, write: Tom Smith or Laurie Robinson, ABA Criminal Justice Section, 1800 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies, 1983 (\$28.00) and **National Jail and Adult Detention Directory, 1983-85** (\$25.00), both published by the American Correctional Association. To order, write: Publications Division, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., Suite L-208, College Park, Md. 20740. ■

Regnery Confirmed

(continued from page 1)

"Indeed, the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime and the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime have forcefully called for a re-examination of much of the juvenile justice system to make it more responsive to the times in which we live.

"I hope in the coming months that OJJDP is able to not only identify these vital issues, but also provide help to solve them," he said.

Mr. Regnery, former chief minority counsel of the Senate Judiciary Committee's Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee, was Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Land and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice before coming to OJJDP.

He also served as chief legislative counsel to U.S. Senator Paul Laxalt.

Mr. Regnery practiced private law in Madison, Wisconsin, for six years before coming to Washington and is a member of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Citizens Can Help Police Fight Crime

(continued from page 2)

Among the nation's major cities, Detroit may be the leader in civilian participation in crime prevention. Detroit's strong program is the work of Police Chief William L. Hart, who found only two officers assigned to crime prevention when he became chief five years ago. Today the city has 150 crime prevention officers and a \$4 million budget for its work. The effort includes business crime-watch programs, a neighborhood crime watch with 600,000 members, youth programs, and police mini-stations. The result: Detroit has enjoyed a 28 percent reduction in reported crime in the past three years; in the central city, the decline has been 40 percent.

For his work in developing this model anti-crime effort, Chief Hart received the first National Award of the Crime Prevention Coalition, a federation of private and public organizations and agencies that promotes crime prevention throughout the country. The coalition, best known for its "McGruff, the Crime Dog" advertising spots, now includes 22 state affiliates, three state crime prevention associations, 45 nonprofit organizations such as the Jaycees and General Federation of Women's Clubs, and 11 federal agencies such as the FBI and the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS).

The Crime Prevention Coalition has as its administrative arm the National Crime Prevention Council, which helps member organizations to develop educational programs and aids them in publicizing crime prevention activities. The coalition offers a number of booklets and other materials on such subjects as crime-proofing homes and businesses, preventing arson, and protecting neighbors. The coalition's message